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TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1902.

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ANTI-IMPERIALISTS PRAISE PRESIDENT

An Open Letter Adopted at Lake George Commends His Review of Smith Case.

THEY BELIEVE THAT EVILS STILL EXIST

An Assertion Is Made That the Demoralization of the Army Is Much More General Than Is Apparent from Surface Indications—The Anti-Imperialists Stand Ready to Assist President Roosevelt in Proving That the Army Officers Have Violated the Rules of Civilized Warfare and Bringing All Offenders to Justice—Anxious That the Country Shall Be Preserved.

Lake George, N. Y., July 27.—At a meeting of representative anti-imperialists held in New York city last spring a committee was appointed to investigate army conditions in the Philippines. That committee has since then been prosecuting its inquiries. President Roosevelt's recent review of the court-martial of General Jacob H. Smith seemed to the committee all that was needed to start them on a new campaign. At a meeting just held at Lake George an open letter to the president was adopted. The letter was signed by Charles Adams, chairman; Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith, Moorfield Storey and Herbert Welsh. It says:

We desire to express the gratification, afforded us by your review of the 14th inst. as commander-in-chief, of the findings of the court-martial in the case of General J. H. Smith. In the review with the previous memorandum of April 15th, the review will, provided it be followed by corresponding general action, in our opinion, much towards the re-establishment of the national prestige and the restoration of the morale of the army. Especially opportune in our judgment, is the review in the case of General J. H. Smith, inasmuch as it is a reminder to officers in high and responsible positions that, in a warfare with national dependents, such as that recently waged in the Philippines, the conduct of officers to be "peculiarly careful in their bearing and conduct as to a moral check over any acts of an improper character by their subordinates."

The level here reached is lofty, and in healthy contrast with that spirit, far too prevalent, which seeks excuse for not justification, for the excesses of the review, in the present case, of humanity which can possibly be excused either from colonial history, or from the regrettable records of our Indian warfare.

Demoralization General. While thus, however, expressing our sense of obligation, we wish most respectfully to reiterate our conviction that the conclusions which we have in the course of our own inquiries found ourselves compelled to reach. Coming directly to the subject of the review, we believe we have reason to say, we are rather notorious than exceptional. Demoralization influences, very prejudicial to any high standard of military morale, were under the circumstances inevitable. This led to lamentable results, calling for the firm hand and stern correction found, and most fortunately applied, in your orders of April 15th and July 15th.

Meanwhile, we would respectfully submit that the good of the army, and the future of our eastern dependencies demand that investigation should not stop at this point, or with results already reached. The inquiries we, as a committee, have made, necessarily imperfect, have yet been sufficient to show us that General Smith and Major Waller were not the sole culprits, nor should they suffice in the character of scapegoats.

In your review of the case, we say that these cases were exceptional. Your means of information on this point should unquestionably be infinitely better than ours. Meanwhile, we believe that the case before in mind that one side only of this painful story has been heard and that side only in part. The testimony of representative Filipinos has been jealously and systematically suppressed. Judicial and impartial examination on the spot has been denied, or pronounced impracticable. In the present case, occasionally and by accident merely, have fragments of information come to general knowledge—broken glimpses only have been permitted to reach the public eye.

The "Kill and Burn" Order. The letter then discusses the "kill and burn" order and says: As the not unnatural result of military operations so inspired, an official report indicates that out of a total population in a single district of 200,000 not less than 100,000 perished.

The letter then alludes to the water-cure, saying that the first reports of its practice met with denials, while evidence before the senate Philippine committee proved conclusively that this and other forms of torture had been used, and adds: Where inquiry revealed the systematic use of torture by subordinates, the officer in responsible command is pronounced free from blame on the ground that his unworthy absorption in other duties of his position was so complete that such trivial incidents failed to attract his notice. Such a finding is certainly suggestive.

Finally, every severity known to the state, war-practices which have excited a special reprobation of the American people when reported as facts.

tures of the home in Cuba, under the Spanish regime. In South Africa, during the Boer war, have been of undiminished and frequent occurrence in the Philippines. From the early beginning of operations there, it has been the general practice, if not actually the order, to kill those wounded in conflict.

In like manner as respects concentration camps. These, as a feature in recent Spanish and South African operations, were condemned with the most profound sympathy for those thus immured, fully dealt with. When resorted to by our officials in the Philippines, these camps are represented as species of recreation grounds, into which the inhabitants of large districts are drawn and from which they departed with sorrow. Reports to which we can, on the other hand, refer give of them accounts not essentially different from the accounts received of similar camps established elsewhere.

Secretary Root's Communication. The letter then quotes a communication to the senate by Secretary Root on February 14, in which Mr. Root said: The war in the Philippines has been conducted by the American army with scrupulous regard for the rules of civilized warfare, with careful and genuine restraint, and with humanity never surpassed if ever equaled in any conflict worthy only of praise, and reflecting credit upon the American people.

There are of course commendations and unqualified approbations were written by the honorable secretary when all the essential facts were brought to light within his official cognizance. You have given public assurance that the secretary is more desirous than yourself even, if that be possible, to probe to the bottom every responsible allegation of outrage and torture, to the end that nothing be concealed, and no man be for any reason favored or shielded. The draft on our credibility thus presented is large, but we accept your assurance. Meanwhile, permit us to point out that such very sweeping and unqualified commendation and approval, so far as we are advised, are unprecedented in character, coming directly, and in the midst of active operations from the fountain head of military authority, is scarcely calculated to make a moral check over acts of improper character by subordinates. It is charitable to assume that the pressure of official business, at the time the commendation was issued, was such that the secretary failed to recall what correspondents had brought to his notice, or fully to advise himself of the extent of his department might have to disclose.

Such are certain of the conclusions reached by us as an careful study as to the conditions of the review, and facts thus far procurable. We have endeavored to supplement and perfect the evidence; but our efforts to that end have encountered obstructive embarrassments.

The Anti's Ready to Act. The allegations we make are grave; the conditions we describe are serious. As a national record it is discreditable. The good name of the country is implicated; as also is the professional character of the military. Some of them retired, many still in high command. We stand ready to co-operate directly, and in utmost good faith to the end that the officers who have brought to justice, and the guilty punished. In this communication we have made references, the personal application of which is obvious and of record. To this reference, of military inquiry are open; and if demanded would doubtless be by you at once accorded. Before such a court, if once convened, we would hold ourselves prepared to substantiate any or all charges here advanced.

We find ourselves, though with deep regret, compelled to take issue with you on one important point. In your "review" of July 14 you say "almost universally the higher officers have so borne themselves as to supply the necessary check over acts of an improper character by their subordinates." We, on the contrary, have found ourselves compelled to say that the review of the review was far more general, the demoralization more all-pervasive. We hold ourselves ready to direct your attention to concrete cases, the violation of which would demonstrate the following criminal acts, contrary to all recognized rules and usages of war, on the part of officers and soldiers, who the files stated:

1. Kidnapping and murder, under circumstances of aggravated brutality.
2. Robbery.
3. Torture, both of men and women, and rape of the latter.
4. The infliction of death on other parties, on the strength of evidence elicited through torture.

INSANE WOMAN COMMITS MURDER AND SUICIDE. By Exclusive Wire from This Associated Press. Woodstock, O., July 27.—Mrs. Everett Spencer, aged 25, this morning shot her husband, aged 25, and then killed herself. She shot her husband while he was asleep and then used the same weapon on herself. They had been married less than two months and both were well educated. It is thought she was temporarily deranged.

Mr. Bryan's Cruise. By Exclusive Wire from This Associated Press. Bridgeport, Conn., July 27.—William J. Bryan left Bridgeport late this afternoon on board a yacht owned by Lewis Nixon, of New York, whose guest he will be for the next two days. The yacht will put into New Haven harbor tonight and will cruise to the eastward through Long Island Sound tomorrow. It is expected that on Tuesday Mr. Bryan will land at Block Island, where he will rest for several days.

THE DEATH ROLL. By Exclusive Wire from This Associated Press. Cincinnati, July 27.—Philip H. Kumbler, aged 65, prominent attorney, died suddenly at his home here today from cholera morbus. He had been city solicitor, United States district attorney and common pleas judge for many years. Winneconne, Wis., July 27.—Matthew Kelleks, the well known base ball manager, owner of last year's Milwaukee American league club, died here today, after an illness of several months.

Federation of Labor Adjourns. By Exclusive Wire from This Associated Press. San Francisco, July 27.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor concluded its sessions in this city yesterday and adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., early next November.

NEW GERMAN SHIPYARDS.

Plans of Construction of Large Vessels to Be Established at Coburg.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Consul general at Coburg, O. J. D. Hughes, in a report to the state department, gives information of a new ship yard building project at that place. In his report the consul general says: "For a long time the Vulcan Shipbuilding and Engineering company has been looking for a suitable place close to the North sea for another yard, as the building of vessels of the largest dimensions is becoming impossible at Stettin, owing to the shallow draught of water in the River Oder, and even in the Baltic itself. The River Elbe has been chosen as the locality for the new yard, and the intention is, at first to build only large vessels here, the designs for which, and the materials, the boilers also, will be supplied by the Stettin works."

SEVEN INJURED IN TROLLEY CAR WRECK

Attempt of Five Men to Stop a Car Results in a Rear-End Collision at Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., July 27.—An attempt by five men to wreck an incoming trolley car at the rifle range, a short distance north of this city, on the Rochester and Irondequoit railway late tonight, resulted in a rear-end collision, in which seven passengers were seriously and several others slightly injured, and two score or more passengers miraculously escaped.

The seriously injured all reside in Rochester. Shortly before 9 o'clock car 457 left Sumnerville, on Lake Ontario, bound for the city, heavily laden with passengers, with orders not to stop at the rifle range, which is a flag station only. As the car approached this point the motorman discovered an obstruction on the track, and brought the car to a stop just in the nick of time. The obstruction, which consisted of several lengths of picket fencing and other material, had been placed on the track by five men, under the influence of liquor, because, as they said, they had attempted to flag another inbound car without success, and determined to make sure of the next attempt. While the crew of car 457 was trying to clear the track in order to proceed, car 454, also inbound, came along at a rapid speed and crashed into the rear of the car ahead. The vestibules of both cars were smashed and their interiors were caught in the wrecked vestibules and broken car seats. The police are making every effort to apprehend the five men who placed the obstruction on the track. They disappeared immediately after the wreck and have not yet been captured.

SUICIDE OF DR. GRISSOM

The Well-Known Neurologist, of Washington, Sends a Bullet Through His Brain.

Washington, July 27.—Dr. Eugene Grissom, once well known as an alienist and neurologist, committed suicide here today at his son's home, No. 1226 G street, N. E., by sending a bullet through his brain. Dr. Grissom had been long morose, and for some time had become physically and mentally weakened by the use of strong narcotics. He was a native of Granville, N. C., served on the Confederate side until wounded during the Civil war, and afterwards was a member of the state legislature. For twenty-one years he was superintendent of the North Carolina insane asylum at Raleigh, and thus gained a wide reputation as an alienist and lecturer. Before the American Medical society he delivered a lecture, entitled "The Borderland of Insanity," that attracted great attention. He was the author of "True and False Experiments," a work devoted to the alleged inaccuracies of the expert testimony in insanity cases. Dr. Grissom was one time first vice-president of the American Medical society, and several times president of the Association of Superintendents of American Asylums. He was the president of the convention of 1886. He was a Mason of high degree. He was 71 years of age.

AUSTRIAN DIVORCE CASE

Horsewhipping and Haircutting as Incidents—Imprisonment for the Defendant.

Vienna, July 27.—A sensational divorce case is before the courts here. The petitioner, Frau Pollasek, a wealthy commission agent, whose respondent is Count von Wurmbbrand. Both are well known in Viennese society. The count had challenged Pollasek to fight a duel, but the latter elected the former's seat and denounced the count for infringing the dueling laws. Various counter suits were brought for assault, etc., and the trial occupied many days. Frau Pollasek had to be carried out of court on a sofa by six men at the order of the judge. The evidence showed that Pollasek avenged himself on another correspondent, Louis Lackner, whom he horsewhipped and cut off his hair and half his moustache. Frau Pollasek and Lackner were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Count von Wurmbbrand was acquitted.

Cholera at Manila.

Manila, July 27.—During the forty-eight hours ending this morning 150 fresh cases of cholera were reported in Manila. No reports regarding the disease were received from the provinces owing to the storm.

MOB'S ACTION IN PARIS

Clerical and Anti-Clerical Forces Meet on the Champs-Elysees.

MANY FIGHTS OCCUR DURING THE DAY

An Imposing Force of Mounted Police Has Trouble in Keeping the Manifestants Moving—Well-Dressed Women in the Crowd Are Particularly Active in Rioting. One Hundred Arrests Are Made.

Paris, July 27.—The demonstration made today in connection with the decree of Premier Combes, ordering the closing of the Congregationist schools, proved to be quite as much of a manifestation in support of the government as the one of the opposition to its anti-clerical measures. The crowd which gathered in the Place de la Concorde numbered 15,000 persons, while as many more thronged the Champs-Elysees.

The clerical and anti-clerical forces about equally divided the gatherings. Though many fights occurred, they never became general, nor was any person seriously injured. An imposing force of police and mounted municipal guards had much trouble in keeping the manifestants constantly moving, and at times they were forced to charge to prevent the crowd becoming too dense. On the whole, the crowds were good-natured and mainly confined themselves to shouting "Liberty! liberty!" "Long live the Sisters!" and "We want the Sisters!" to which the anti-clericals replied "Vive republic!" and "Down with the priests!" The occasional appearance of a priest was the signal for much hooting and several fights were due to their presence.

A striking feature of the manifestations was the large number of women, many of them well dressed, who actively participated. Nor were these all clerical in their sympathies, for the anti-clerical women were also on the scene, and they occasionally made things lively for their clerical sisters, whom the police had some difficulty in protecting. In one instance a detachment of mounted guards had to rescue three well-dressed ladies from the hands of a group of socialist women who were bent on mobbing them.

The clericals made several attempts to reach the Place Beauveau, on which the Elysee and the ministry of the interior are situated, but were prevented from doing so by strong cordons of police and municipal guards, every station at all the approaches in front of these buildings. The demonstrations culminated when a group of thirty ladies, some in carriages and some on foot, attempted to reach the ministry of the interior, in order to present a memorial signed by petition in behalf of the sisters. The police, however, refused to allow them to pass.

Subsequently, the clericals made an angry rush on the cordon guarding the Avenue d'Orléans, and the soldiers had to use the butts of their guns to keep back the crowd.

Another violent incident occurred on the Champs-Elysees, where the crowd began throwing the small iron chairs bordering the sidewalks, among the feet of the horses of the mounted guards. One horse fell, injuring his rider.

By 6 o'clock this evening the crowd began to thin out and an hour later the Place de la Concorde and the Champs-Elysees had resumed their customary appearance.

A slight shower hastened the dispersal of the manifestants. About 100 arrests were made.

FATAL FIGHT AT PORTLAND.

Fight Between George Baldwin and Frank Carlson Ends in Death.

Portland, Ore., July 27.—Frank Carlson and George Baldwin, each aged 19 years, quarreled over two girls to whom both were paying attention. Carlson challenged Baldwin to fight. The fight took place with bare knuckles, in the presence of relatives and friends of both boys in an unfrequented part of the city. The fight lasted about twenty minutes. At the end of that time, Carlson received a blow in the stomach and fell to the ground. When picked up he was dead. Baldwin is in jail.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, July 27.—Arrived: Astoria, Glasgow and Moville; Celtic, Liverpool; La Gasconne, Havre; Queenstown; Sailed: Etruria (from Liverpool), New York; Gibraltar-Arrived: Lahn, New York for Genoa and Naples (and proceeded); Sailed: Albatross (from Genoa and Naples), New York; Southampton; Sailed: Grosser Kurfurst, from Bremen, New York.

PRESIDENT'S QUIET SUNDAY.

No Visitors of an Official Character Received at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, July 27.—President Roosevelt passed a quiet Sunday at Sagamore Hill. In the morning, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Emmeline Roosevelt, Lieutenant Ferguson, formerly a member of the "Rough Riders," and several of the children, he attended the services at Christ Episcopal church. He passed the afternoon with Secretary Moody, who will be his guest until tomorrow. No visitors of an official character were received. The postoffice at Oyster Bay was opened for an hour today for the first time on Sunday in the history of the village. The president did not allow himself the opportunity of having his mail taken to him. The opening of the office created a commotion among some of the people of the village, and the Rev. Alexander G. Russell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, sharply criticized those who innuendated the movement which resulted in the Sunday opening. Senator Thomas C. Platt will arrive at Oyster Bay next Wednesday evening on board the war yacht Mayflower, which will be sent to New York for him. The senator will be accompanied by Colonel George W. Dunn, chairman of the Republican state committee of New York.

CONTRACT JUMPERS ARE EXPELLED

Prompt Action of the Ball Players' Protective Association at Yesterday's Meeting.

New York, July 27.—Every man in both the National and American League baseball players who has jumped his contract with his manager was peremptorily expelled from membership in the Players' Protective association, at a meeting held here tonight.

Among those present were: Hugh Jennings, representing the Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia and Cincinnati clubs of the National League; Tom Loftis, manager of the Washington club; Frank Dwyer, of the Detroit American League club; Alex. Smith, of the Baltimore American League; Wm. Mercer, of the Detroit team; Henry Hartel, of the Philadelphia American team; Charlie Irwin and Harry Dolan, of the Brooklyn National League team; George Kidder, of the Boston National; Harry D. Davis, of the Philadelphia American team; Warner, of the Pittsburgh; Clark Griffiths, of the Chicago American League team, who represented the Boston American League club; Frank L. Donohue, of the St. Louis American team; Tom L. Daly, of the Chicago American club, and George Eberman, of the New York Yankees. After the meeting, Frank Donohue, the treasurer, made the following statement:

"Every one of the delegates here today agreed that there was no use in a man joining this organization, getting all the benefits in the way of protecting himself when he was in trouble, and being generally protected in his rights and the interests of his pocket, and then jumping his contract. There is no one here today that will stand for McGraw, McGinnity or any other man who has jumped a bona fide contract."

The meeting re-elected Tom Daly president, and made Harry Davis, of the Philadelphia club, secretary, while Frank Donohue was retained as treasurer.

LEDGER COAL ARTICLE.

The Anthracite Situation Is Practically Unchanged.

Philadelphia, July 27.—The Ledger, in its coal article tomorrow, will say: "The anthracite coal trade is practically unchanged. The movement of coal is almost nothing, although a few sporadic attempts are made at washeries to get a supply. The anxiety to procure coal is not very great, though the very scanty stocks are giving food for thought in various localities as to the necessity that may soon come for fuel. The community, however, is never troubled to any extent on the coal question in mid-summer."

The figures of the coal shipments to the end of May show 18,731,879 tons sent to market, being about 4,000,000 tons less than in the same period of 1901. In June the shipments were stopped by the strike.

WEST POINT HAZING CASE.

War Department Receives Papers in the Case of Cadet Pendleton.

Washington, July 27.—The war department has received the papers in the case of Cadet Alexander G. Pendleton, Jr., who has been tried at West Point and found guilty of hazing. Pendleton was appointed from Arizona and is a first-class man.

This is the first case of hazing that has occurred since the law passed nearly a year and a half ago intended to suppress the practice. The hazing took place while the cadets were in camp, and consisted of abusive language by Cadet Pendleton to a "plebe" while the latter was in his tent. Pendleton's defense was that he lost his temper and said more than he intended. The case will go to the president for final review.

CHILDREN FATALLY BURNED.

Terrible Fate of Nellie and William McTague, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Nellie McTague, aged 5 years, and her 3-year-old brother, William, children of Martin McTague, were so badly burned today

TWELFTH WEEK OF THE COAL STRIKE

at their home, No. 1233 Bainbridge street, that they died in a hospital a few hours later.

The children were in bed at the time they were burned, and no one else was in the room. The mother heard cries coming from the room and a hurried investigation resulted in the finding of the two little ones writhing in agony on their blazing bed. The children were quickly taken from the room and the flames extinguished, but not before the boy and girl were fatally injured. It is supposed they were playing with matches while in bed.

SENSATIONAL BICYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG

World's Records Go by the Board in Both the Professional and Amateur Events.

Newark, N. J., July 27.—Probably the most sensational bicycle racing ever seen in this country was witnessed by about 6,000 people at the Vailsburg track today. World's records went by the board in both the amateur and professional races.

Probably the most remarkable event of the day came in the ten-mile professional and Handicapper Wetmore had so arranged the field that the men were kept moving from the firing of the pistol. Of the forty men who started twenty-five were left in a slight miles. The riders were in three bunches after going a mile, and the back mark men did not catch the leaders until five miles had been travelled. The pace did not slacken to the finish where W. S. Fenn won by a length and a half in 1:18. Smith made one mile in 1:25.2-5. His time was 21:53.1-5. Both M. L. Hurley, the national amateur champion, and Walter Smith broke amateur records. Hurley won the quarter mile race in 28.5 seconds. The best previous time was 29 seconds, made by M. Coffey.

Walter Smith then started in to knock out some more records behind motor pace. He used the pacing machine belonging to Metz, which made the world's record in Brooklyn of a mile in 1:18. Smith made one mile in 1:25.2-5. A little later started again and broke all amateur records from one to five miles. The old records held by Joe Nelson were as follows: 1.28; 3.03 3-5; 4.34 4-5; 6.11 1-5, and 7.49. Smith rode the five miles in 7:18 3-5.

CASTRO'S SAD PLIGHT

Fails to Attack Venezuelan Revolutionists, and Government Seems to Be Tottering.

Willmstad, Island of Curacao, July 27.—President Castro of Venezuela has returned from Barcelona to Caracas, owing to the impossibility of attacking the revolutionists entrenched at Aragua, capital of the state of Guzman Blanco. President Castro left without firing a shot, notwithstanding his proclamation in which he said he would fight one "last" battle.

The moral effect produced by his retreat is disastrous for the government, and gives an idea of the strangest of revolutions, which latterly has spread toward the centre of Venezuela. The revolutionists are at Chacao, on the way to Caracas, sixty miles from Caracas. President Castro's new plan is to attack Valencia, where they are assembling from all directions. General Riera with 1,800 men being on the way there from Coro.

General Solanave with 700 men is marching to the rendezvous from San Felipe. General Mendoza with 1,900 men is bound there from Barquisimeto, and General Matos, leader of the revolution, accompanied by General Monagas and large forces of revolutionists, is also headed for that vicinity.

It is evident that the government of President Castro cannot hold out much longer. Funds are needed and forced loans are being resorted to. Trains on the Caracas railroad are being held up daily by the revolutionists.

Two Girls Drowned.

Cleveland, July 27.—Anna and Rose Glaw, aged 6 and 16 years, respectively, were drowned in Lake Erie this afternoon. The two girls, with two other children, were out sailing with their father and mother when a squall quickly came and overturned the boat, throwing the entire party into the water. The girls went down before help could be given them. The others were rescued.

Emperor William Heeds Warnings.

Berlin, July 27.—Various Berlin newspapers assert that the warning to Emperor William against going to Poson, Prussia, Poland, for the army maneuvers, was held in September have had the effect of causing an order to be issued that the festivities be confined to a strictly military character, and that all windheads be closed along the line of march of the procession at Poson.

Mr. Schwab Convalescent.

New York, July 27.—Judge E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel corporation, received a dispatch from Charles M. Schwab today, dated Atlantic City, saying he was almost fully recovered from his attack of illness yesterday. Mr. Schwab added that he had not been very sick.

"Farmer" Burns Wins.

Davenport, Ia., July 27.—"Farmer" Martin Burns won his wrestling match with Charles Wittmer, of Cincinnati, this afternoon. Burns won two falls, catch-as-catch-can. Wittmer winning the first fall, Gracco-Roman.

An Effort Will Be Made This Week to Operate Some of the Big Collieries.

MR. MITCHELL SAYS
STRIKERS ARE FIRM

Claims There Is No Change in the Situation—Three Hundred Polish Delegates Will Visit Large Cities and Solicit Aid from Their Countrymen—President Mitchell Has Consented to Serve on the Board Which Will Arbitrate Differences Between Scranton Street Railway Company, and Its Employees.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 27.—The beginning of the twelfth week of the anthracite miners' strike finds apparently no change in the situation, although the first time has been made to get a mine in operation would be a sufficient number of miners and laborers to blast the coal and load it on the cars.

At strike headquarters the belief is as strong as ever that the operators cannot resume and that it is idle talk to even suggest such a thing. President Mitchell simply says that the situation is about the same and that the strikers are as firm as ever. A great deal of telegraphic correspondence passed today between Wilkes-Barre, Indiana, and the headquarters of the United Mine Workers in West Virginia, the nature of which Mr. Mitchell would not make public.

Three hundred delegates, representing the ten thousand Polish and Lithuanian residents of the Wyoming valley, met in conference here today and, after endorsing the strike, appointed a committee of ten to visit New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and other large cities and solicit aid from the Polish and Lithuanian people for the countrymen now on strike in the anthracite region.

President Mitchell has consented to serve on the board which will arbitrate the differences between the Scranton Street Railway company and its employees.

NOT A POLITICAL SOCIETY

The American Federation of Catholic Societies to Meet in Cincinnati Next Month.

Cincinnati, July 27.—National Secretary Anthony Maitre, of the American Federation of Catholic societies, reports the programme complete for the second national convention at Chicago, August 5. The convention will be formally opened on Tuesday, August 5, when addresses of welcome will be delivered by the governor of Illinois and the mayor of Chicago.

The federation has received letters of approval from several archbishops and twenty bishops, and the blessing of Pope Leo XIII. These letters will be read at the convention.

Secretary Maitre concludes: "In many sections it is believed the federation is a political party. This is a serious mistake. The objects of the federation, as outlined by the convention and adopted at the Cincinnati convention, are the cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic societies of the United States, the fostering and protecting of Catholic interests and works of religion, piety, education and charity; the study of conditions in our social life and the dissemination of the truth. In furthering these objects, the federation does not interfere in the least with the government of any society."

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GAS.

By Exclusive Wire from This Associated Press. McCurtain, I. T., July 27.—Two men were killed and two others seriously burned by an explosion of gas today in one of the Santa Rosa Coal company's mines. The crowd are Andrew Dazell and James Brown.

King Edward's Condition.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 27.—King Edward is much better, but is not yet able to walk or stand. Yesterday for the first time his majesty used his new invalid chair, which enables him to move himself about.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for July 27, 1902. Highest temperature 82 degrees. Lowest temperature 65 degrees. Relative humidity: 8 a. m. 87 per cent. 3 p. m. 74 per cent. Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., none.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 27.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: East—Pennsylvania—Fair and warm. Monday and Tuesday; light south winds.